

[THURSDAY, August 1, 1771.]

NEW-YORK

O.R.

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

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Office of BREAD, published 28th of June, 1771.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

Day	Age	High Water	Rises	Falls	Low	Time
THURSDAY	20	1	after 4	54 before 8	8	2 1/2
FRIDAY	21	2	4	55	8	2 1/2
SATURDAY	22	3	4	56	8	2 1/2
SUNDAY	23	3	4	57	8	2 1/2
MONDAY	24	4	4	58	8	2 1/2
TUESDAY	25	4	4	59	8	2 1/2
WEDNESDAY	26	5	4	—	7	2 1/2

In day Morning the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Belderson, arrived here from Falmouth in 6 Weeks and 3 Days, by whom we have the following ADVICES, viz.

N A P L E S, March 9.
BY a letter from Oranto of the 28th of March, we have the following account. "A ship from Corfu brings account that the Russians have again made themselves masters of the Isle of Lemnos, where they put all the Turks to the sword, because they had not kept their word in regard to the Christians, whom they took the island last October; the same ship also brings an account that the Russians had taken the island of Metelina, and are building a fort there."

Constantinople, April 3. Not only Giurgewo, but also the city of Sinope, situated on the Black Sea, in Natolia, is taken by the Russians; and three men of war upon the stocks were burnt. The island of Chios, having refused to pay a contribution of a hundred thousand piasters, has been taken by the Russians, in spite of the efforts of the Pacha of the Dardanelles, and the Captain Pacha. Three Algerine chebecs were burnt, and the other ships sent to its assistance were dispersed.

Grenada, April 13. We have advice from Madrid, that the Catholic King hath resolved to have a squadron of observation in the Mediterranean, so long as the Russian fleet shall continue to cruise there; in consequence of which, orders have been dispatched to Cartagena for all the men of war in that port to be held in readiness to put to sea, and for all those on the stocks to be finished as soon as possible.

Warsaw, April 14. We are informed, that the Marshals Pulawski, Zarembo, and Sawa, have addressed a letter to the Emperor, in which they observe, that the considerable armaments that he hath formed, and that the good understanding which subsists between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia have necessarily alarmed the Confederates; but, relying on his magnanimity and generosity, they hope that he will deign to employ himself on the pacification of their country, that he will consult Justice alone, and instead of annulling the constitutions of Poland, he will preserve and protect them.

Constantinople, April 17. The Ministers of Vienna and Berlin have continual conferences with those of the Porte. At the above Courts employ their mediation to re-establish peace between the Porte and Russia, we no longer doubt but that this Empire will soon be delivered from the misery into which the present war hath plunged it. It is certain that in consequence of the declaration of the Emperor of Russia, that he would harken to no proposals of peace till M. Obreskoff, her Resident, should be set at liberty, the Grand Signior hath already acquiesced to that condition, and hath sent orders to the camp of the Grand Vizir, where that Minister is detained prisoner, to release him, and his retinue. His children, who have been in this capital some time past, have obtained permission to join their father, and return to Russia.

We are assured, that the preliminary articles of the peace between the two belligerent powers are signed; that the Porte hath entirely placed its interests in this matter in the hands of his Prussian Majesty; and that Russia will approve of whatever shall be done for her by the Court of Vienna. God grant that this good news may be confirmed. In the mean time the preparations for war are continued with the same activity as before.

Moscow, April 19. Letters from Dardanelles advise, that great preparations are making for the defence of that passage. Hassan Bey has refused the post of Captain Pacha, and remains at Lemnos at the head of those troops, with which he drove the Russians out of that island.

Baiko, April 20. A Clergyman hath been executed at Ajaccio, who was accused of harbouring and concealing the banditti, of having furnished them with arms and ammunition, and of uttering seditious discourses against the French government. There is another Ecclesiastic prisoner, who is said to have been the Treasurer-General to the banditti.

Warsaw, April 24. A courier arrived from Choczin has brought an account that Major Gen. Wilman, having passed the Danube the 15th, with a detachment of 750 light troops, had attacked a body of 5000 Turks near Fulkis, 500 of whom were killed, among whom were a Pacha, some Agas, 100 prisoners taken, and the rest escaped. He brought off also two pieces of cannon, six standards, besides throwing 25 pieces of cannon into the river; after this, he returned to Ismail.

Medan, April 26. They write from Germany, that the Court of Saxony has concluded a treaty of neutrality, for 10 years, with that of Berlin, under the guarantee of Russia. This treaty is said to have been signed the 25th of March.

Vienna, April 27. We find by letters from Constantinople, that the new Ottoman fleet is not yet sailed from the Dardanelles; and that the Pacha who hath accepted the command of it, did it only on condition that he should be under no manner of control from the Divan. The same letters inform us, that a great number of Greeks have entered into the service of the Russian Squadron now lying at Paros.

Warsaw, May 1. A report is current here, that the Confederates have seized the city of Cracow, but we do not give entire credit to it.

Letters from Danzig advise, that the Prussian troops have advanced to the gates of that city, and that the day following Gen. Belling had sent a letter to the regency, summoning them to furnish the forage which had been before demanded from them.

Madrid, May 3. Advices from Cadix confirm, that the English have been dislodged from St. David's Isle by the Spaniards, which makes us apprehend new troubles between the two nations.

Copenhagen, May 7. The Jews, who are very numerous here, have obtained liberty to construct a synagogue, and have obtained other privileges: They are also allowed to punish delinquents according to their law, and to settle the satisfaction to be made to the amount of 50 rixdollars.

An ordinance is going to be published, which abolishes the punishment of death for robbery, and to substitute in its stead whipping and branding.

Bombay, May 12. We have here received advice that the Prussian troops have already taken possession of Gofynia, and several other cities in Great Poland. The Confederates open all letters, and seal them again, writing upon the back, in German, "opened by the Confederates."

Vienna, May 15. For some months past Prince Galatin, Ambassador from Russia, has made known to our Court the double desire the Emperor of Russia had, that their Imperial Majesties would employ their good offices, 1st. That the Russian Resident should be set at liberty, after being conducted to the Russian frontiers; and secondly, That the mediation demanded by the Porte, "that the Emperor and the King of Prussia, seeing aside all the formality of an open mediation, should use their good offices jointly to bring about a just and equitable peace." Their Imperial Majesties, in consequence of the above desire, have sent the necessary instructions to their resident at Constantinople, and we are informed he has so far succeeded, that the Porte has consented to M. Obreskoff's being conducted to the frontiers with all the honours due to his rank; and we have the greatest reason to believe he is on his way: And as to the second point, the Porte has given its full consent to it.

We since hear, that the said troops are now getting ready for the above purpose.

Vienna, May 15. By the mediation of the Imperial and Prussian Residents at Constantinople the Porte have agreed to conduct the Russian Minister, Obreskoff, to the frontiers of Russia, and there to discharge him and his retinue. It is expected that he will arrive about the end of this or the beginning of next month. The Sublime Porte have likewise agreed to the mediation of the same powers, though not in a formal manner, towards a final pacification.

Warsaw, May 15. The Confederates are now actually on their march towards Cracow. Their intention is to proceed to a new election there; but we are assured that the patriotic party and the Russians will not permit them to carry matters to such an excess of rashness; in consequence of which three Russian regiments, as also Colonel Drowitz and Major Suwarow at the head of their respective corps, have already received orders to march against them. M. de Saldern, Ambassador from Russia, is every day in conference with the King.

Vienna, May 16. A report is circulated here, that by the mediation of this Court and that of Berlin, there will soon be a suspension of arms, and that preliminary articles of peace are already agreed on between the Porte and Russia.

Vienna, May 16. According to authentic advices from Scania they daily expect there M. Obreskoff, the Russian Minister, and the Star Lewatshoff, who have been detained in prison by the Turks ever since the commencement of this war. The liberty of these gentlemen is one consequence of the good effects of the mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin with the Minister of the Porte.

Vienna, May 16. The reports of war seem to be entirely dissipated; and the news of peace succeeds them; but we cannot yet say on what foundation.

Potsdam, May 16. The Court having sent to the Princes of the Blood, to know if the protest signed with their seals was a work which they avowed? They answered for answer: "That it was not with their advice that a protest was printed; that they had delivered in Russia a protest, and that they abided by the sentiments therein contained."

Moscow, May 16. Private letters from Petersburg inform us, that when Count Alexis Orlov, Commander in Chief of

the Russian naval forces in the Mediterranean, had his audience of leave of the Emperor, in order to return to his post, her Imperial Majesty caused to be delivered to him, not only a considerable sum of money in specie, but also bills of exchange for upwards of 5,000,000 of rubles, for the support of the said naval forces; which, added to the contributions that the Russians levy in the islands they have subdued in the Archipelago, will enable them to live plentifully, and to advance their progress.

Paris, May 25. The resignation of the Abbe Terray is again talked of; he appears much embarrassed in the execution of the plans which he had formed, principally with respect to the payment of the debts of the Crown. The revenues are not sufficient to discharge them, and amidst the present discontents of the people, no person dares to create new imposts.

Paris, May 31. On the 27th instant forty two Counsellors of the Chatelet received letters de cachet, which banish them to different places. All these gentlemen have orders to depart within 24 hours.

L O N D O N

May 18. The Terra de la Cote, a Spanish register ship from the Manillas, is lost on the coast of Chili, in America, all the crew and cargo, valued at 1,250,000 dollars, are lost.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 30.

The public may depend on the authenticity of the following important intelligence. The terms of the Treaty of Peace, on the eve of being concluded, between Russia and the Porte, under the mediation of the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, are these:

Belgrade and all the forts on the Danube, to its mouth, to be ceded to Austria, as a barrier against the Turks. Bender ceded to the same power, as a barrier against the Russians.

The intermediate countries between the Neister and the Danube, to remain neutral, under their Princes and Wayvodes.

The Danube to bound the Turkish dominions in Europe. All the coast of the Black Sea, with its ports and harbours, comprehending those of the Crimea, ceded to Russia.

The Crime-Tartars to become nominally independent. The Russians not to have the free navigation of the Bosphorus and Hellespont; and to evacuate the Archipelago and its isles.

The Throne of Poland to be declared vacant; and a free election permitted, by the withdrawing of all foreign troops, which might over awe the Diet.

The candidates for the Polish Throne to be the Elector of Saxony, the present King; and an Arch duke. Should the Election not fall on the present King, (which is generally believed it will not) he is to retain the title of King, to which will be annexed the Duchy of Penin.

The King of Prussia to cede his part of Silesia to Austria; and to receive Polish Prussia and Danzig in lieu of it, guaranteed by Austria.

The only obstacle which retards the completion of the above Treaty, is the Neutrality of the Countries between the Neister and Danube, which the House of Austria wish to erect into a Sovereignty for a branch of their family.

The French and Spanish Courts, in the mean time, will all their influence at Vienna and Constantinople, to break a treaty, in which the King of Prussia is the Empire between the contending parties.

France, whose Finances will be in a good way, after an intended public bankruptcy, insinuates that a cession extorted from the Porte can never be secure. She therefore proposes to the Austrians to take a part in the war against Russia, and, upon the condition, to procure a voluntary cession of all the Turkish dominions to the east of the Danube, without any condition of neutrality. Spain, to induce the Court of Vienna to this step, offers a large subsidy in money; whilst the French propose to enter Germany with an army.

The King of Prussia has not confined all his views to this treaty. That active genius, by a mixture of policy and force, is taking steps to form the United Provinces into a limited Monarchy, for the family of Orange. The intrigues, on this important subject, have long since begun; and it is supposed, that the conspiracy for the dissolution of the Republic is already far advanced.

June 7. The beginning of last month there arrived at Madrid no fewer than ten express from Versailles in one day. The King was sent for from his palace about 20 miles from Madrid, and the Grand Council continued sitting all day.

The next morning a report was current through Madrid, that his Catholic Majesty gave orders for fifteen thousand infantry, and four thousand horse, to prepare themselves for setting out for France with the utmost expedition, to prevent a revolution in that kingdom.

An Express is arrived from the Princess of Brunswick, to signify that her Royal Highness will not be able to visit England this summer, as she is far advanced in her pregnancy.

At a Court of Common Council held yesterday, a report was read from the Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the Livery concerning the company of Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers refusing to obey the Lord Mayor's precept; as also a case, and the opinion of Council concerning the same. A motion was made to lay these opinions before the Common Hall on midsummer day next, which was carried in the affirmative. These opinions are, that the Members of those several Companies, who made that refusal, were liable to be disfranchised for the same, by an

action brought by the Common Serjeant against them in the Mayor's Court.

A report was read from the Committee appointed to consider and assist the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, with the opinion of Counsel, whether their imprisonment by the House of Commons could be tried by a legal course of law. The Counsel's opinion is that it could not; however, a motion was made, that this also be laid before the Common Hall on midsummer-day next. The Counsel consulted on this occasion were, Messrs. Glynn, Dunning, Mansfield, and the Common Serjeant.

June 6. Yesterday morning at half an hour past four o'clock, her Majesty was taken in labour, notice of which was immediately sent to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Secretaries of State, and the Ladies of the Bed chamber; and a little before six o'clock her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince. This happy event was announced to the Public by the ringing of the bells, hoisting of flags, and firing the Tower guns.

Her Majesty and the young Prince were yesterday in the afternoon as well as could be expected.

It is said that a certain great Personage is at length come to a resolution to dismiss from his service all such of his servants as he finds are grown obnoxious to his people.

The Lord Mayor acquainted the Court that the Queen was brought to bed of a Prince that morning; upon which a motion was made that the Court do present an humble address to his Majesty, to congratulate him on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince, which was carried unanimously, and a Committee was appointed to prepare an Address, of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, viz. Aldermen Trecothick, Kennett, Kirkman, Townsend, Wilkes, and Oliver; Commoners, Ellis, Cockfield, Judd, Jones, Townsend, Holker, Reynolds, Pool, Plomer, Bishop, Freeman, and Hurford.

A motion was made that the Recorder and Common Serjeant be added to the Committee, but this was warmly opposed, as to the Recorder, and after much debate, it was agreed, that the Common Serjeant only should be added, to the Committee; who accordingly withdrew, and prepared an Address, which was read and agreed to, and the Sheriff was ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to be attended with the same.

The reason alleged was, as the Recorder had refused to go with an Address on a former occasion, he should not attend on the present.

A motion was made that the Town Clerk do read the Address to his Majesty, which was carried in the affirmative.

When some of the Livery met at the Paul's Head, the first objection made by Mr. Oliver's friends to the election of Alderman Wilkes to the office of Sheriff was, that he would be burthensome to his colleague. To remove this objection Mr. Manning declared, that he had authority to say, that security equal to Mr. Oliver's fortune would be given, if required. The next objection was, that nobody would stand with him. Mr. Manning declared, that Mr. Bull would accept the office, if he was pitched upon by the Livery. The last objection was, that such a step would prove injurious to the Electors of Middlesex, and to the great constitutional cause, which has so long engaged the attention of the nation. But it was soon given up.

It was reported yesterday that a new treaty of commerce is now upon the tapis between the Courts of Lisbon and London.

A letter from Brest mentions, that an Englishman had been taken into custody there, for making a two minute inspection into the fortifications and harbour.

It is said the Rev Mr. Horne will soon have the tutorship of a young Nobleman during his travel abroad.

May 4. The Death of General Wolfe, a picture at the exhibition of the Royal Academy, by Mr. West, is said to be purchased by Lord Grosvenor for two guineas, a circumstance highly honourable to the British artist. [Mr. West is a native of Philadelphia.]

Lord Coatham lately went to the exhibition of pictures, at the Royal Academy, in Pall-Mall, on purpose to see Mr. West's celebrated picture of General Wolfe's death; his Lordship placed himself before the piece for a considerable time, and examined it with great attention: Upon retiring, he pronounced it well executed upon the whole, but thought there was too much dejection not only in the dying hero's face, but in the faces of the surrounding officers, who he said, as Englishmen, should forget all traces of private misfortune, when they had so gloriously conquered for their country.

May 23. It is said that the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax will soon resign as Secretary of State, on account of his ill state of health.

It is said that a commission is preparing to pass the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board of Trade and Plantations, at which it is said the Earl of Essex will preside.

There is actually a negotiation now on foot between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid, for ceding the Island of Corsica to the latter.

We hear that one merchant near the Royal Exchange will lose upwards of 25,000l. by the late failure of a house in Holland.

Many conjectures are formed among the seafaring part of the community, of the most probable cause of the loss of the Aurora; the major part of whom seem to think she must have been destroyed by taking fire at sea.

One of the unhappy sufferers, who was passenger on board the Aurora, was Alexander Leggie, Esq; son of the late Swedish Consul at Algier; he was Secretary to Mr. Serafion, one of the Superintenders. This gentleman had such a facility in acquiring languages, that he could converse in all the European; read and write several of them; understood the Turkish, and spoke the Arabic with as much fluency as his native tongue. He was a great Linguist to this Court, to which he had been appointed some little time before his departure upon that voyage.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 3.

"The kingdom of France is in an absolute state of confusion, slavery and poverty. All their prisons are full, and their shops empty. Their coffee-houses are full of small politicians, who live upon politics all day, and go to bed at night after having eat a crust of bread and drank a glass of water. There are continual draughts from these coffee-houses to fill the different prisons. It is no small consolation for an Englishman, that he can cry out when he is hurt; should a Frenchman do it, he would pay dear for his temerity."

May 25. Private letters from Madrid mention, that certain intelligence had been received at Court of a dangerous insurrection in a principal province of Spain in South-America.

All the Greeks in the neighbourhood of Argatum, in the night of the 15th ult. revolted to the Russian fleet lying near the Dardanelles.

Yesterday morning a great house in the city stopped payment.

The Pennsylvania packet, Le Lock, from Philadelphia to Dunkirk, was run on shore on the 17th inst. entering the harbour of Dunkirk; the cargo will be saved.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday from France, says that at Calais it is very difficult to get a joint of meat since the exportation of live cattle from England has been stopped; and that the poorer sort of people there are in the greatest distress. This gentleman adds, that trade is totally at a stand; and that at Paris, he bought for four guineas, a sword, for which he must have paid ten when trade was in a flourishing condition; so greatly are the French in want for money.

All hopes of the unfortunate Aurora are, we hear, so entirely given up, that Mrs. Vanfittart has had her family in mourning for some time; and speaks of the melancholy event with the strong, gloomy certainty of a fixed desperation.

May 27. A Nobleman, who lately wrote to Lord Bute on the subject of his return, informed his Lordship, that the public prints were again preparing to attack him, and that the people of England would never suffer him to live among them quietly. "I know that too well, my dear friend," (replied the Earl in his succeeding letter,) but surely they can have no objection to my dying quietly among them; I desire no other favour at their hands; though I doubt not, when the rage of party has subsided, that they will be convinced I could have no interest in being their intentional enemy."

May 29. Yesterday morning at seven o'clock the Earl of Bute arrived at his House South Audley Street, from abroad.

Yesterday morning the Earl of Bute received congratulatory compliments from a great number of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, &c. at his house in South Audley Street.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, April 20.

"A messenger from the first army brought here just now the advice of a new advantage on the 24th of last month. General Major Weissman passed the Danube near Tuloz with 800 grenadiers, in order to cover the attack General Potemkin was to make at the same time upon the fortress Torno, on this side of the river. Though Tuloz was defended by 3000 men and several batteries, General Weissman attacked it, drove out the garrison, took several prisoners, nailed up all the cannon of the town which he could not take with him, and pursued the enemy five versts from the town. The Grand Vizir being encamped at the distance of twenty five or thirty versts from thence, detached a body of troops on board seven large ships to destroy those vessels, which had served to transport our troops over the river; but ours defied afar off this flotilla, attacked this succour also, which they perceived to be without cannon, and seized six of them; after which, as our intention had been only to make a diversion to the Turks in that part, General Weissman repassed the Danube safely, with his detachment, to Ismael, his first post."

Baron Dieden, the Danish Minister at this Court, is upon the point of a temporary return to Copenhagen, charged, it is said, with a business of the greatest importance to the general repose of Europe, which is now likely to be disturbed by the intended partition of a certain northern Republic. When Holland was invaded by the arms of Louis XIV. at the conclusion of the last century, the Prince of Orange who then commanded the Dutch forces, being asked what he would do when his country was entirely subdued, gloriously answered, "I will die in the last ditch." Similar to this it is expected the conduct of Poniatowski will be, since he lately declared, that though he might not live a happy, he never would fall a despicable Sovereign."

May 30. On Saturday night the Earl of Bute paid a visit to the Princess of Wales at Charlton House.

June 1. Some letters from the Hague mention, that the States General have received some very important dispatches from two powerful Courts, the contents of which had thrown them into great consternation.

Letters from the Continent say, that there is not the least probability that an accommodation between the Russians and Turks will speedily be brought about, as the Empress will not give up several points laid down as the basis of a pacification, which the Porte looks upon as too humiliating and dishonourable.

June 4. By private letters from Paris we learn, that the Court finds new, and almost insurmountable difficulties, in their attempts to raise the new imposts; and that the whole kingdom are upon the point of revolting; so that it is generally imagined that the King will at last be constrained to recall the old parliament.

June 5. Her Majesty's delivery was so sudden, that there was not time to provide any of the great

officers of state usually present on such occasion. Dr. Hunter and some German Ladies only were present.

June 8. The French intend to secure to themselves the possession of Corsica by the following policy, though barbarous plan. They are continually transporting new settlers thither, and bringing away the natives; so that in time the greater part of the malecontents will be removed off the island, the chiefs put up in the prisons of old France, and the rest dispersed through their colonies.

Extract of a private letter from Berlin dated May 23.

"The Ottoman Porte has thought proper to release the Russian Minister at Constantinople from the confinement, under which he has been kept ever since the rupture between Russia and the Porte. As the Empress of Russia always positively refused to hearken to any proposals of accommodation until her Minister was set at liberty, his having now obtained it is considered as a prelude to a peace between these two powers.—The King of Prussia, having finished his grand annual reviews here, set out from hence early this morning, to review and exercise his troops in Pomerania, and will return to Potsdam about the end of the month. I never saw that Prince in better health and spirits than he is at present. He has a most surprising constitution, and appears as capable of bearing fatigue as he was at the end of the late war."

They write from the Hague, that conviers are frequently passing between that place and Berlin, in consequence of an offer of importance now on the carpet between the States General and his Prussian Majesty.

The Sheriff, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, attended his Majesty on Thursday, to know his pleasure when he would receive the City Address on the delivery of the Queen and the birth of a Prince, and were ordered to attend again yesterday; they accordingly went, when his Majesty was pleased to appoint Wednesday next at two o'clock to receive the same.

The list of alterations in the ministerial and law departments in some of this morning's papers we are assured is void of truth.

The account in some of the papers, of a large body of troops marching from Madrid, to prevent an expected insurrection in France, is entirely without foundation.

Care has been taken (says a Writer in a Morning Paper) that every Newspaper should convey this very authentic intelligence to every part of the kingdom, that on the Sunday evening after Lord Bute's arrival he was at Carlton-house, and met the King. Were a grave man seriously to declare, that this meeting had as more really than these flippant ones held in his absence, was he even to prove (what is most certainly true) that Lord Bute, since his arrival in England, had not as yet had any interview, either public or private, with his Majesty at Carlton-house, or any where else, such is the infatuation of the times, that he might expect to be accused of those very arts of imposture which he is busily endeavouring to counteract.

One of the morning papers mentions the death of the Earl of Halifax: Two others say his Lordship is dangerously ill, but not dead.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor received a letter by the Penny Post, containing most audacious threats against a great Personage, and against his Lordship, if something be not immediately done to reduce the price of provisions. His Lordship sent the letter to the Earl of Salisbury for his inspection, and it is said before the great Personage. It is written in a bold hand, and will speak. It was put into the General Post Office and conveyed from thence to the Penny Post.

PROMOTIONS.

Alexander Murray, Esq; to be a Lieut. in the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

Samuel Archer, gent. succeeds him at Ensign in that Reg. Charles Wilson Lyon, Esq; in Ireland, to be Lieut. Col. of the 18th Regt. of Light Dragoons, in the room of Lieut. Col. Edw. Walpole, deceased.

Geo. Burnet, Esq; to be Capt. of the 2d Regt. of Foot. John Hardy, gent. to be Adjutant to the 50th Regt. of foot. Richard French, Esq; to be a Lieut. in Gen. Conway's Royal Regt. of Horse Guards.

Meister Pericord, John M. Kinsie, and John Bell, Colonels, Henry Smith, Christo. Gauntlett, Arthur Collins, Walter Caruthers, Alex. Cathcart, and Thos. Marriot, Lieut. Colonels.

Edward Howorth, Lancaster William, James Tishborne, John Pitcairn, John Martin, and James Short—Major.

Lieut. John Spence, to be Captain of a Company, in the 20th Regt. of foot.

Rich. Dowling, gent. succeeds him as Lieut. in the 1st Reg. Lauchlin M'Leary, Esq; to superintend the lanterns for quarantine at the different ports, with a salary of £1000 per ann. and an allowance of £100 per day for travelling expenses.

It is said Mr. M'Lane, late Member for Arundel, will shortly be off for America, to officiate personally in the place he enjoys under Government there.

War Office, May 14. 1 Troop of Horse Guards: Rich. Gammon, to be Brigadier and Lieut. vice Howard. Ditto. Wm. Turner, to be sub Brigadier and Cornet, both by purchase.

Royal Regt. Horse Guards. John Williams Esq; to be Capt. vice Bullstrode. John Fox Lytton, to be Capt. Lieut. Rich. French, to be Lieut. Joseph Darby, to be Adjutant, vice Lytton, all by purchase.

2d Dragoon. James Telfer, to be Capt. vice Lam. John Rockaid, to be Lieut. both by purchase.

3d Foot Guards. Sir John Wemyss, Bart. to be Captain vice (Nugent deceased.) John Jones, to be Capt. Lieut. Robert Hampden Esq; to be Lieut.

4th Foot Guards. Menage Lloyd to be Lieut. vice Corbet by purchase.

1st Regt. Foot. Thos. Hitchbone, to be Adjutant, vice Tatridge who resigns.

23 Regt. Foot. Geo. Burnet, to be Capt. vice Cotton by purchase.

25 Regt. Foot. Arthur Williams, to be Major, vice Lane by purchase.

26 Dist. John Hardy, to be Adjutant, vice White by purchase.

27 Dist. John Roberts, to be Capt. Lieut. vice W. Robert by purchase.

29 Dist. Philip Shaw, to be Lieut. Col. vice Chambers by do.

Gibraltar. Duncan Frazer, to be Commissary of the military, and Dep. Judge Advocate, vice Craig by purchase.

Wm. Leyborne, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, Tobago and all other Islands and Territories adjacent.

John Squire, Esq; to be Capt. of a Company in the 61 Regt. Foot, vice Stuart, preferred. Lieut. Francis Graham, to be Adjutant to the 27th Regt. of Foot, vice Dore Hamilton, gent.

Anthony Foster, Esq; to be a Capt. and Alex. Dixon, Esq; a Major in the 26th Regt. of Foot.

[The rest left out for want of room.]

To his WILLIAM Captain General and Province of New-Hampshire in America. The humble ADDRESS of the Refractory City of New-York.

May it please your INVOLABLY attended by every Tie of

to approach your Excellency and Family, to Government where pleased to commit it.

We, may it please your Church we represent Jony, ever loyal to the Hanover who have Church, been favour our invaluable civil the Countenance of of this Colony.

When we consider Station, as the Reps Colony, but also your Experience in your known Benevolent Confidence; we can rely on your Excellency and the Privileges which we equal Administration

It will ever be our all the Duties that Nor shall we Pray to enjoy the

Prayers; that your ble to yourself, and loyal People transmitted to the Col

We are your Sign'd by

New-York, 26th Ju To which ADDRESS the

To the Minister, El French

Gentlemen, THE Liberty of Sovereign, is be on my arrival in my

That you may peculiar Care, and desirous to render your Happiest of your S

The old Church of nal Professors of Gold-Street, wh To

WILLI Captain General a Province of N ing thereon, in the same.

May it please your Obdience the Occasion of y ally in this you ruling Providence Affection, to add to this City.

Permit us, Sir, the ALMIGHTY, Solomon's Petition high and importa and beloved Sov

ble Manner, to the King, and tr Appointment Go

We hope your Supplicants, true Pr hold and profess our Sister Church

nation, whose I them to that free but never abused

Under your Au ance of all our in persuading ourse known by your

America, they w and merit and c wountenance, an our most gracious within his Realm

Done at

His Gentlemen, THIS Mark very agree I thank you

deavour to the u by promoting V committed to m

The Toleration ence, and cond

Interest, does h Prince than on mental in the El

The Baptists ma Royal subject of with my Counte

N B

We hear, the Parliament of t

shd at the Me the Duke of Al

To his EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM TRYON, ESQUIRE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the
Province of New-York, and the Territories depending
thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the
same.
The humble ADDRESS of the Minister, Elders and Deacons,
of the Reformed Protestant French Church, in the
City of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,
INVOLUBLY attached to our most illustrious Sovereign,
by every Tie of Loyalty and Affection, we beg Leave
to approach your Excellency with the most respectful
and unfeigned Congratulations, on your safe Arrival with your
Lady and Family, to the Metropolis of this Colony. The
Government whereof his most gracious Majesty has been
pleased to commit into your Hands.

We, may it please your Excellency, and the People of the
Church we represent, one of the most ancient in this Co-
lony, ever loyal to those illustrious Princes of the House of
Hanover who have filled the British Throne, have, as a
Church, been favoured with the Protection and Support of
our invaluable civil and religious Rights and Privileges, and
the Countenance of your Predecessors, ever since the Infancy
of this Colony.

When we consider not only your Excellency's elevated
Station, as the Representative of his sacred Majesty in this
Colony, but also your superior Understanding and Abilities;
your Experience in the arduous Duties of Government, and
your known Benevolence and Regard to the sacred Rights of
Conscience; we cannot but with the most firm Confidence
rely on your Excellency's Countenance and Favour, as a
Church; and the Protection of our religious Rights and Pri-
vileges, which we so happily enjoyed under the upright and
equal Administration of the Noble Peer, your immediate
Predecessor.

It will ever be our highest Emulation to exert ourselves in
all the Duties that become loyal and affectionate Subjects. Not
shall our Prayers cease, that your Excellency may con-
tinue to enjoy the smiles of your Royal Master, the best of
Princes; that your Government may be easy and honour-
able to yourself, and a continual source of blessings to a free
and loyal People; and that you may late, very late, be
translated to the Court and Presence, and receive the Bene-
dictions of the King of Kings.

We are your Excellency's most dutiful

And obedient humble Servants,

Sign'd by Order of the Consistory,

J. ADAM DE MARTEL.

New-York, 16th July, 1772.

To which ADDRESS his Excellency was pleased to return
the following ANSWER.

To the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant
French Church in the City of New-York.

Gentlemen,

THE Loyalty and Affection you testify for our most gracious
Sovereign, is becoming good Citizens, at your Congratulations
on my Arrival in my public Character, merit my acknowledgments.
That you may maintain your Rights and Privileges, shall be my
peculiar Care, and you may be assured, I shall be at all Times
desirous to render you my best good Offices, as will best promote the
Happiness of your Society.

WM. TRYON.

The old Church of JESUS CHRIST, baptised on a per-
sonal Profession of their Faith, congregated and meeting in
Gold-Street, within the City of New-York.

To his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, ESQUIRE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the
Province of New-York, and the Territories depend-
ing thereon, in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of
the same.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Church, beg Leave with dutiful Respect and
Obedience (by our Deputies) to approach you, on
the Occasion of your safe Arrival with your Lady and Fa-
mily in this your Government.—Owing a Divine over-
ruling Providence, we are bound by the Ties of Duty and
Affection, to adore that God who hath conducted you safe
to this City.

Permit us, Sir, to assure you of our earnest Supplication to
the ALMIGHTY, that he will grant you the Substance of
Solomon's Petition; that with true Wisdom you may fill the
high and important Trust committed unto you by our dread
and beloved Sovereign, in the most conspicuous and amia-
ble Manner, to the Honour of Religion, the Satisfaction of
the King, and true Interest of the Country, so that in your
Appointment God may be glorified.

We hope your Excellency will find, and ever consider us
Baptists, true Protestants, as defined at the Revolution, as we
hold and profess the same Doctrine, Faith, and Order, with
our Sister Churches in Great-Britain, of the same Denomi-
nation, whose Loyalty and Obedience have long entitled
them to that free Toleration they have many Years enjoyed,
but never abused.

Under your Auspices we promise ourselves the Continu-
ance of all our invaluable religious Rights and Privileges,
persuading ourselves, that the more the Baptist Churches are
known by your Excellency, whether in Great-Britain or
America, they will manifest themselves Christian Churches,
and merit and enjoy the greater share of your Protection,
countenance, and even Recommendation. (if necessary) to
our most gracious Lord the King, and every zealous Protestant
within his Realm.

Done at our Church Meeting in New-York, July 17,

and by their Order signed.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
THIS Mark of your Respect to me and my Family, is
very agreeable to me.

I thank you for your pious Supplications, and shall en-
deavour to the utmost of my Power, to give them Success,
by promoting Virtue, and the best Interests of the People
committed to my Care.

The Toleration Act, as friendly to the Rights of Conscience,
and conducive to the strengthening of the Protestant
Interest, does Honour to the Nation, and to the illustrious
Prince then on the Throne, who was so eminently instru-
mental in the Establishment of civil and religious Liberty.—
The Baptists may be assured, that his Majesty's faithful
and loyal Subjects, of every Protestant Denomination, will meet
with my Countenance and Protection. WM. TRYON.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 1.

We hear, the latest Advices from France are, That the
Parliament of the Province of Brittany, being greatly dis-
satisfied at the Measures of the French Court, particularly that
the Duke of Aiguillon, who for many atrocious Crimes pro-

ved against him, had been legally condemned to lose his
Head, was not only exempted from Punishment but favoured
by the King, and appointed to be the Grand Director of his
Councils; and that the King, persisting in refusing to permit
the Sentence to be executed, whereas the Parliament had
passed and published an Order, that all their Members,
(especially the Roban Family, and the Nobility, of which
the Prince de Soubise, a great Favourite of the King, was the
Chief) should immediately leave their Employments at
Court, and return home, under penalty of the Forfeiture of
their Estates. That in order to counteract these Proceedings,
the King had sent a new Governor, properly instructed to
Runnes, the Capital of the Province.—That the Inhabitants
refused to acknowledge or admit him;—that the King to
enforce Obedience, had sent an Army of 30,000 Men.—That
the Army were refused Admittance into the City, and op-
posed by the Inhabitants—who in the Heat of their Resent-
ment, fired upon the Army and killed about 200 Men, not-
withstanding which, the Soldiers, convinced that the Cause
they were sent to support was unjust, declared their Resolu-
tion to fight against the Enemies of their Country, but uni-
formly refused to fire upon their Friends and Countrymen,
and immediately disbanded. The Confirmation of this
News is impatiently expected.

We hear that one Hopkins, a Col. in the French Service,
has lately been promoted to the Rank of a Brigadier Gen-
eral, and has obtained the Government of the Cayes, on the
Southern Part of Hispaniola, in the Room of the Chevalier
d'Argouffe, who is gone to Europe.

He is a Native of Maryland, will dwell in this City, and
formerly was of the Queen's Rangers in America, soon after
which he went into the French Service, where he has continued
ever since.

Tuesday the Brig. Ann, Capt. Nath. Lawrence, sailed for
London. On Wednesday next, the Duke of Cumberland
Packets, Capt. Marshall, is to sail with the Mail for Falmouth.

We have Advice from Stratfield in Connecticut, that on
Sunday last the 26th of July, in Time of divine Service,
the People of the Meeting House in that Place, was struck
and much shattered with Lightning, which at the same Time
gave a great Shock to most of the Congregation, and struck
many of them down; but they all recovered: except John
Burr, Esq. and Mr. David Sherman, who were instantaneously
killed. [We have a circumstantial Account, sent by a Gen-
tleman of that Place, of this melancholy and awful Providence,
but want of Time obliges us to defer it.]

The same Day, and about the same Time, at the Meeting
House at North-Haven, a Horse was struck dead with a
Flash of Lightning, which also struck down 3 Men, 2 Wo-
men and a Child, but they all happily recovered.

It is said Mrs. Wright, with the Assistance of her Sister,
Mrs. Wells, has been so assiduous in repairing the Damage
done to the Wax Work by the late Fire in her House, that
the Defect is not only supplied by new Pieces, the Subjects of
which are interesting and well chosen; but they are executed
with superior Skill and Judgment, as the Performers have
improved by Practice and Experience: To both these ex-
traordinary Qualities, may without Impropriety be applied
what Addison says of Kneller, a little varied.

By Heaven and Nature, not a Master taught,
They give to Statues, Passion, Life and Thought.

The Murder of Abel by Cain, and the Treachery of Delil-
lah to Samson, are two principal Subjects of their last Per-
formance.

From a late London Paper.—On the 27th of May last,
died at Stanmore in Middlesex, The Right Hon. Lady
Tryon, Mother of the Hon. William Tryon, Esq. Captain Gen-
eral and Governor of New-York, and also Mother of the Hon. M^{rs}.
Tryon, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen.—[The
deceased Lady Tryon, was one of the Daughters of Robert
Earl Ferrers, who was Master of the Horse, and Steward of
the Household, to Catherine, Queen Consort to King Charles
the Second; and who at his private Expence raised the Regt.
called the King's, or 6th Regt. in 1665. He died in the
very next Year, on discovering that King James the 2d. had
been so unfriendly to the Protestant Religion, and the Laws
and Liberties of England. The Duke of Berwick then took
the Command, and the Earl retired from Success.—He was
afterwards called to the Privy Council, both by King Wil-
liam and Queen Anne, but could not be persuaded to accept
of any other public Employment. Lady Mary married
Charles Tryon, Esq. of Bullwick, in Northamptonshire,
and being adorned with every amiable Quality becoming her
noble Birth and Connections, she acquired universal Esteem,
and died at an advanced Age, after a Life devoted to those
tender and benevolent Offices, which do Honour to human
Nature.]

[Want of Room obliges us to defer many other Articles
of Importance, Use and Curiosity, among which the History
of Gallantry among the People in high Life, especially the
Ladies, makes a striking Figure.]

A R R I V A L S

From Virginia, Cecilia, George, Bayne, Wilton, at
Dublin.—Fanny, Welles, at Cork.—Molly, Youngusband,
True Briton, Ackison; Young Samuel, Smith, at Liver-
pool.—Jane, McGunn, at Dover.—Middleton, Clark, at
Deal.—Betty, Hatch; Industry, Low; Salisbury, Coombs;
Liberty, Blackwell, at Gravesend.—Maty, Fox, at London.
—From Maryland, Susan, Henderson; Greyhound,
Druidale, at Cork.—Charlotte, Burrows, at Milford.—Resto-
ration, Thomas, at Bristol.—Adderton, Howe; Mary,
McLean, at Gravesend.—From Essex, Margaret, Wilton,
at Portsmouth.—Lydia, Bishop, at Liverpool.—Mayley,
Scot, at Dover.—Susan, Johnson; John Galley, Sym,
Hannah Sym, at Gravesend.—From Rhode-Island, Mary,
Bardin, at Gravesend.—From Philadelphia, Two Friends,
Peter, at Lisbon.—Philadelphia Packet, Moore, at Cadix.
—Hopewell, McGovern, at Londonderry.—New Speedwell,
Gamble, at Cork.—Catherine, Young, at Dover.—Mary
and Elizabeth, Sparks, at Gravesend.—From New-York,
Beulah, Anderson, and Lady Gige, Hembie, at Gravesend.

Money to be Let

All the Year round.

Upon Interest or Bottomry,

(No Sums less than £100.)

ON good personal security; houses or lands in or near
the City, will be taken, and the utmost security and
dispatch observed in the execution of this office.

HENDRICK OUDENAARDE,

Broker, in Hanover-Square

Nearly opposite to Mr. Hugh Galen's Printing-Office. 95

NOTICE is hereby given, to all
the creditors of ANN APPELLIN, an insolvent
Debtor, to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, in order
to receive their dividends.

NICHOLAS C. BOGART.

WANTED

To wait on a Gentleman, &c. a likely
brisk, handy, well behaved negro boy, about 14
years of age, who can be well recommended, and if de-
sired may be had 3 or 4 weeks upon trial. Whoever has
such a boy to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by ap-
plying to the Printer, opposite to Mr. Loudon's, on Han-
over's-Quay.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all
persons indebted to the estate of the late Peter Rem-
sen, deceased, by bond note or book debt, to pay the
same immediately; and all persons having demands on said
estate, are requested to send in their accounts to

JAMETJS REMSEN, Executor.

ARMON REMSEN, } Executors.

JACOB REMSEN, }

HENRY REMSEN, }

M. B. Has for sale a parcel of extraordinary cocoa, and
dotton, and a very neat fatty, almost new; also, a few dry
goods, very cheap, and a parcel of pinney. 91 94

GEORGE WEBSTER, GROCER.

Next Door to Alderman Lee's, in Leary's-Street, has for sale
the following Articles, whole or retail:

FINE hyson, congo,
Southong, breakfast,
Green and broken teas
Common, middling and do-
ble refined loaf sugar
Lump, powder and musco-
vado sugar
White and brown sugar candy
Sugar barley, almonds
Plums, comfits and dungs-
rells
Candied orange, Ceylon
and black pepper, ground
ditto
Whole and ground rice
Common and pearl barley
Oatmeal, flax and filop
Ground and unground coffee
Chocolate, starch
Powder and fig blue
French and Carolina indigo
Calk and jar raffins
Currants, figs, plums and
prunes
Soft and hard shell almonds,
Jordan do.
Mace, chest, pea, hick-
mata and hick nuts
Lemons, limes, and citron
Preserved sweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and
Ginger sweetmeats
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and
Nutmegs
Articles ginger & ground do-
mestics, vanilla and vani-
lles and
Essence and rosemary
Mustard, 1 lb or bottle
Olives, capers and anchovies
Sweet Pickles,
Cucumbers, beans, peppers
Mushrooms, buttons
Walnuts, peaches, mangoes
Natuurism and oilcent
Ketchup and India soy
Florence oil in bottles and
bottles
He likewise begs leave to inform the gentleman his friends
and others, that he intends to teach the German lute and
harpsichord, as usual.
N. B. His given to country customers the highest price for
butter, cheese, hay, straw and bees-wax. 91 94

ELISHA GALLAUDET, ENGRAVER.

IS removed from the house where

he lately lived in Smith-Street, to the house wherein
Mr. Moran lives, in the Broad-Way near the Bowling-
Green, where he carries on his business as usual.

N. B. The house in Smith-Street, (which is very suitable
for a shopkeeper or Confectioner) will be let till the 1st of
May next. 91 94

Philadelphia, July 25, 1772.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from the

Subfarther, living in Swanby-Alley, an Apprentice
Lad, named NATHAN FREELAND, 20 Years of Age,
5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; he is a well set Fellow, has cham-
fey Legs, and walks lame, occasioned by his Thigh being
broke when young, has dark bushy Hair, which he generally
wears tied, is of a swarthy Complexion, was born in Mid-
dleton Hundred, Kent County, by trade a taylor; Had on,
and took with him, a good beaver hat, a brown cloth coat
with yellow Metal Buttons; one Nankin, and one crimson
Cloth Waistcoat; Fustian Breeches, with yellow Metal But-
tons, Tanned Stockings, good shoes, with plain Black-
Buckles in them; he has also one white and one Check shirt.
Whoever takes up and secures said Lad, so that his Master
may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and
reasonable Charges, paid by me STEPHEN PHIPPS.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned
not to harbour or carry him off at their Peril. 91 94

A PREMONITION to beware

of a certain villain, that detailed £. 5. 11. of my
money, that I left in his hands while we went to see his
land at Canisgony, and at my return to his house re-
fused to return my money; I have thought proper to ac-
quaint the public of his villainy, lest some other person
should be bit by him as I have been.—He resides between
the Arctic and Antarctic circles, near upon a par with the
North side of Lake Erie between those meridians that com-
prehend some of the English property in North-America,
&c. 91 94

